FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,559.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 69.

Life and Death.

O solemn portal veiled in mist and cloud,
Where all who have lived throng in, an endless line,
Forbid to tell by backward look or sign
What destiny awaits the advancing crowd.
Borne crossed but once with no return allowed;
Dumb spectral gate, terrestrial vet divine,
Beyond whose arch all powers and fates combine,
Pledged to divulge no secrets of the shroud.
Close, close behind we step, and strive to catch
Some whisper in the dark, some glimmering light;
Through circling whirls of thought intent to snatch
A drifting hope—a faith that grows to sight:
And yet assured, whatever may befall,
That must be somehow best that comes to all.
—*C. P. Cranch, in the Century.*

FREE SHIPS FOR FREE SEAS.

Perhaps none of the laws restricting trade, which have been so numerously enacted by the Republican party in the past twenty years and to which it clings with such death-like tenacity, more forcibly illustrate the disastrous effects of protection than those which have driven the American merchant marine, once the boast of the nation, from the high seas. On the 6th of May, Governor Vance delivered in the Senate a remarkable speech on the "Bill to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade." We have read this with such interest that we doubt not readers of the OBSERVER will enjoy, as we know they will be profited by reading, the following extracts therefrom.

Said Senator Vance:

In this earth we are one of the greatest people in numbers, in intelligence, in wealth, in extent of territory and variety of climate, in commercial and nautical spirit, and yet have no flag upon the ocean, and have to procure the carrying of all our many products to the markets of the world in vessels of other people. * *

Those who declare that wages can be increased by statute, strange as the logic is only claim that it is a law of political economy adapted to the United States, being calculated for this meridian, as climates are, it is admitted that it fails everywhere else in the known world. Our country, it seems, refuses to be subjected to the laws which govern ordinary humanity. Now, can that be a principle of political economy which is partial and local in its application? You may raise the price of goods by the tariff, but the wealth which the producers of those goods gain comes by the loss of the consumer; and the total loss of the public is the difference between the artificial home price of the goods consumed and the natural or foreign price. The law will avenge itself in that way.

* * * * *

Now, sir, those who are in favor of attempting to increase prices of products by law violate this natural principle of political economy every day. You not only violate it, but you absolutely reverse it. You make the farmers of America buy everything that they have to buy in the dearest market in the world and sell everything that they have to sell in the cheapest market in the world. That is what you do, and with your especial pet and favorite and scapegoat for all your wickedness and sins committed against political economy, the American laborer, you do still worse; because, if the British pauper who is to compete with him does not come of his own accord to take the bread from the mouth of the American, you send for him across the ocean and pay the cost of his coming; so that our workman has to sell his commodity, his labor, in the cheapest market in the world and buy his supplies in the dearest. *So that your boasted protective system simply means protection for capital and free trade in flesh and blood. Stripped of its sophistries and falsehoods that is what it is.*

It would be a contradiction in terms to say that these violations of law did not produce loss and injury. Of all the laws ever made in defiance of the true principles of economy, those which forbid the purchase of ships in any market where they can be had on the best terms it seems to me are the most utterly absurd and unwise. There might have been some excuse for their adoption by the nations of Europe at the time they were first introduced, for then the principles of political economy were not understood. Then all the nations of the world were established and maintained by military force or political intrigue. They lived in a state of constant hostility and jealousy toward each other; trade with all its beneficent influences was not understood, and there was very little of it done in the world. The accumulation of wealth by commerce was not the chief aim of statesmen. Plunder and conquest were relied upon for exaltation of nations in those days.

The first navigation law that we have any account of by the English was in the reign of Richard the Second, in 1379, which enacted that no goods should leave England or be received at any port in England except in an English ship. Sir, would you believe, if you did not know the fact to be true, that that is precisely our coastwise trade at this day? That we have not got any further in progress than the days of Richard the Second, five hundred years ago? No ship can sail in any of the waters of the United States except it be the property of the people of the United States, and has been built in the United States. Under the operation of these navigation laws our marine, as soon as it struck competition, began to decline; and it has gone down steadily until it has absolutely disappeared, not from the face of the earth, but from the face of the deep; it is dead. That is our policy; now observe the British policy. As soon as she found that her navigation laws stood in the way of her trade she repealed them, and under the operation of free-ship laws she is now and has been carrying 60 per cent. of the trade of the whole world. She carries most of ours on the open seas. In the year 1882, as I saw it stated in a respectable newspaper—I do not know how true it is—out of the millions of bushels of American wheat that went abroad to seek a market not a single solitary bushel left our shores in an American ship.

Observe well these facts, Mr. President: Here is one country pursuing one policy which brings death to its shipping on the ocean, and here is another country near by which pursues an opposite policy, which brings prosperity and wealth; still we hesitate, and still we bring in little tinkering bills, and still we rub a little camphor under the nose of a dying man as if that would bring him to life; still we cling to the error which has ruined us. Why? Simply because we have adopted the protective policy of shutting out our industries from all competition with the world, and our ships at sea, with all the wealth and strength they might give us, are sacrificed in order to protect a few ship-builders.

It seems to me that every reason given for keeping these laws upon the statute-book is really a reason for their repeal. If it is done to protect the workmen in the ship yards then it is most partial and unjust. I understand that in the ship-yards that build sea going craft we have not more than 10,000 workmen, and that among all the men in this country who are trained as sailors or who would have taken to the sea to make their bread if they had had ships to go to sea in there are at least 200,000. The interest of those 200,000 is to be sacrificed for the special interest of 10,000. We keep 200,000 men from making their bread upon the sea, from carrying our flag and increasing our strength and consequence among the people of the world in order that we may give higher wages to 10,000 people in our ship yards than are paid to workmen in the ship yards in England. We surrender to the foreigner rather than confess the failure of *protection!*

When we had wooden ships our facilities for building them were such that it compensated for the difference in the price of labor in the two countries, and we could compete and did compete successfully with our commercial rival, England, for many years; but when a change of policy came about and a change in the method of ship-building, and iron steamers were adopted, instead of having iron steamers for ourselves and giving our ship-builders all the opportunities they desired to enable them to compete with those of England in the way of cheap material, in the interests of the iron and steel manufacturers of Pennsylvania we made material so high and kept up wages so high that we could not compete, and so we went off the ocean. Failing to build our ships, common sense dictated that we should buy them, the true object being to have ships as implements of commerce. We should then at least have had a navy carrying our own products under our own flag. But as it is we preferred to do nothing; we would have no ships unless we could make them, and as we could not make them we have neither ships nor sailors, and the whole marine interest of our country has been sacrificed in this insane and wicked way.

But we are told as an excuse for this that it is absolutely necessary that we should have ship-yards in case of war, that we should have places where we could build great ships, and where we could train seamen, and so on. That is the ever-ready excuse I have heard ever since I have been in the Senate, and I read long before I came here that it was necessary to have a high protective tariff for everything in order that we might be independent in case of war. A very high duty had to be placed on wool hats in order that we might not be dependent upon England for hats in "case of war." The duty on blankets was placed up about 100 per cent. in order that we might not be dependent upon England for blankets "in case of war." On everything that you can mention the highest duties were justified by supposing what we would do "in case of war." Yet for nearly a quarter of a century the party that has used this argument of imposing high taxes on everything in order to be ready in case of war has been in power, and has left the country absolutely helpless. We have neither navy, nor forts, nor fortifications, nor guns upon our coast and in our harbors that could stand for twenty hours before the great ironclads of the world if we were so assailed.

* * * *

The truth is, the whole idea of our present navigation policy is based upon and justified by an utter absurdity and impossibility. You can not keep up artificial prices of things to compete with the same things at natural prices. You can not build a ship for $300,000 that can compete on equal terms with as good a ship built for $200,000. You can not compete even in a ship of the same cost with sailors who are paid 40 per cent. less than ours. You can not train sailors to be ready in case of war in our merchant marine unless we have a merchant marine. You can not keep seaman's wages up by keeping the price of ship-building material so high that we have no ships to build or to sail in. You can not prevent this foreign competition because, and I thank God for it, the ocean is free and refuses to be bound by these laws which violate the principles of political economy on land. You can bind the land and you can station policemen everywhere to observe and keep the law with which you fetter it; but when you come to the sea it is the highway of nations: all men may pass freely thereover, but no man can stop thereon or have an abiding-place there. It acknowledges no laws except those which regulate the surging of its billows and the solitudes of its awful depths. Certain courtesies and police arrangements with reference to its character as a highway are observed by common consent of the civilized world, and that is all. *It is the vast expanse which separates the jurisdiction of nations; it is the grand reservation of the Almighty on our planet wherein no petty thieving laws of human cunning can abide for a moment. Man's control stops with the shore, thank God.*

* * * * * *

FROM WADESBORO.

Cato shows how the old-time acquaintance of Fayetteville and Anson may be renewed in more ways than one.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WADESBORO, N. C., May 19, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—It seems to be a feeling of humanity, and it is common to all animated nature, to cherish a warm attachment to the place of nativity, and the memories of childhood and its associations cling to *it*, nor does it matter how lengthened the chain of absence or distance, the heart untravelled fondly turns to

"Home, sweet home."

Such were the feelings of Goldsmith about "Auburn", when he compared himself to a

"Hare whom hounds and horns pursue
Pants to the place from whence he flew;
I still had hopes, my long vexations past,
Here to retrieve and die at home at last."

With something of these feelings, if with not such poetic emotions, I regard Fayetteville.

Now I do not wish to excite the sympathy of some old woman who, after reading the above effusion, should wipe the corner of her eye with her apron, and say, alas! poor fellow he has tasted the waters of "Cool Spring" and cannot get back, however much he may desire it; but nevertheless, every thing pertaining to the welfare of Fayetteville has a deep interest to me, and I rejoice at the dawning prosperity of the good old Town, and am glad to know that no longer shall *she* be pointed at as a *Tadmor* in the wilderness, but that soon she will again attain the crown of commercial success.

I occasionally meet with old farmers in Anson, who in the olden time used to trade with Fayetteville, carrying the product of their farms and exchanging them for goods of various kinds; and it is delightful to hear them talk of the honesty and fair-dealing of the merchants, and of the OBSERVER, which was their political text-book and *vade mecum*. The old merchants have passed away and been succeeded by their sons—who, it is hoped, are travelling the good old way "their fathers trod."

When the connection is made to Shoe Heel, Fayetteville may get some trade from Anson. A farmer can jump on the cars with his cotton and go to Fayetteville, do his trading and return the same day—and possibly do as well as elsewhere, and better as there will be no commission merchants to pay, as in Wilmington; provided always, nevertheless, the C. C. Railroad does not enter a caveat to these proceedings. The connection will be so close, that a man could carry on a business in Fayetteville and live with his family in Wadesboro.

Wadesboro is located high above the level of the sea, free from miasma and mosquitoes, with pure, healthy and delicious atmosphere; the society good, not too *haut ton*, but sufficiently so to be comfortable.

The "Grand Central Hotel", of Wadesboro, is located on Rutherford Street, (a street that did not always possess so euphonious a name), and is a large three story brick building, occupying an entire block, and capable of accommodating 300 guests—it has all the modern improvements and can be easily flooded with water—so there is no danger from fire. Gongs and dinner bells, "the toesin of the soul", have been discarded, and the meals are announced by a salvo of artillery from the roof. This last is a quotation from the *Intelligencer*, a paper published in this place. I have, I confess, never heard this artillery; it may be because of the din of commerce or the cars rattling over the stony streets. The market is supplied with every thing good to eat—to tempt the taste and appetite. You can stand on the balconies of the "Grand Central" and indulge your poetic fancies, look in three counties—with magnificent scenery spread before you as a panorama. You can imagine the hills in the distance to be feudal castles, with drawbridge, moats and portcullis and the drifting clouds the retinue, as your fancy orders forth the painting.

The grand old Peedee is not far off, the stately hills and forests obstruct the vision; but it rolls majestically on—not so classic as the Arno or the Tiber, but more innocently pure, not having had human blood and gore mingled by civilization in its waters.

The proprietor of the Hotel is Norris Fredrick, Esq., who is a good *caterer*, and learned the art in the Fayetteville Hotel, under the Roberts administration. Since he opened the Hotel no one has committed suicide, all too busy living to think of dying.

Any of the people of Fayetteville who wish a vacation during the heated term, might do well to become the guest of the "Grand Central". They might go further and fare worse.

Au revoir. CATO.

CONFEDERATE PROPERTY.—The only property of the late Confederate States, says the Chatham *Record*, that has not been seized by the United States government, so far as we are informed, is in this county and consists of a few large grind stones that were used in the bayonet factory at Gorgas, on Deep river. These stones have been lying there ever since the war and are not claimed by anyone. Every now and then one is hauled away and used as a curb-stone for a well. One was brought here last week to be placed on our town well, and we can look upon it as a tombstone to the "lost cause" and a relic of the Southern Confederacy.

EGYPT.—It is reported that the Mahdi has ordered his followers to bring Gen. Gordon to El Obeid alive. This may be regarded as confirmatory of the recent reports that the Mahdi would demand a heavy ransom from England for Gordon's person.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

What a Robeson County Lawyer finds to interest and surprise on his way to the far Northwest.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

POMEROY, GARFIELD CO., WASHINGTON, TER., April 15, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—A trip across the continent. It sounds like a rather long ride, so it is, but then it is so easily done that one finds very little inconvenience from it. Go from your parts to Atlanta, Ga., and there you meet the competition among the great systems of railroads, and if you can make up your mind from which agent to buy your ticket, he will take you to the proper office, count your money for you, give you a guide book and map of the various routes, carry your valise for you, see you safely seated on your train, and shake your hand when he tells you good bye. It is wonderful what competition will do to improve the manners of railroad agents.

The agent you fail to buy your ticket from deplores the sad mistake you have made in not going by his route, but hurries off to find some one else "going west." When one really starts with a quick "western fever on," the stay in Atlanta will be limited to an hour or two, so there is little to be seen or remarked, only the good dinner you can get at the depot and great number of lonesome looking one-horse carriages always in waiting at the depot. Atlanta is the only place in all your trip where you will see these one-horse vehicles.

The bell rings, the engine gives a few uneasy groans, a few puffs, and you are then off, with baggage checked for Omaha, Neb. Through northern Georgia there is little to attract the attention of the southerner, the tar-heel traveler, except the vast stretches of stone fences and pretty villages resting comatose among the hills.

Not having taken a berth, it became necessary to change cars at Boyce junction. Here in the Fall of the year you see innumerable boxes, burial cases en route for the North-western States. Each case contains a dead body, people who in the last stages of consumption, had gone to Florida, to—to die, instead of going sooner, or else dying at home. But I suppose it makes little or no difference where one dies. It makes one feel just a little peculiar like, to wake up at midnight, go in a lonely railroad station and there in the dim light of a dull lamp find a lonely lady sobbing as if her heart would break. Of course one has to offer his services, when he is told by a sweet, sad voice, and a bright young face, all marked with tears, looks up, to give emphasis to the appeal, "Please will you see that my husband's remains are transferred to the northern train; he died in Florida, and I am on my way to Iowa, our home." One goes out with the name, and finds the case ready to be put on the car when the train is backed in, and is struck by the similarity of the inscription on all the long line of similar boxes, "Died in Jacksonville, Florida, of pulmonary consumption." Now you must help the young widow, so beautiful in her weeds and tears to a comfortable seat in the cars, you yourself take a berth in the sleeper to dream of beautiful faces, with bright but tear-dimmed eyes, of the loved one left behind, and of wild scenes in the far west to which fancy naturally wanders.

You wake up in the morning in Cincinnati and feel cheerless on account of the fog, smoke and general dirty appearance, about the railroad, of every thing. Get a good breakfast, and on you go all day through vast fields of Indian corn and at night about dark cross the great Mississippi River, on the world-renowned great bridge at St. Louis. Change cars at the Grand Union Depot, where a man stands in the great hall, and a few minutes before each train starts, bawls out the train, its time of leaving, and the principal points to which it will take you. This he does in a peculiar sing-song tone and you feel very much gratified if you have been able to comprehend two syllables of all he has uttered. One more day and night over wide stretching prairies, immense cornfields, vast herds of cattle, huge corn shellers driven by steam, and at night again you are at Council Bluffs, where you will find the most uncivil and impolite railroad officials to be met with in any country. Change cars, and cross the Missouri River—this is perhaps the shortest railroad on the continent. The great bridge here is the railroad, with Council Bluffs on one side of the river and Omaha on the other. At Omaha you can now buy your ticket to any point farther West. It is night and you have some little trouble in getting your baggage re-checked. But after finding your trunk, showing your ticket, getting holes punched through it by numerous officials, at last all is well and you take a berth for the night.

Next day it is miles and miles over rolling, undulating prairies, with nothing but the eternal and monotonous sage-brush to look upon. The eye grows weary and you sleep as best you can. At night you take supper at a little station called Grand Island, and whites and negroes sit down promiscuously. At my table sat a big, burly negro, to be waited on by pretty, white waiter girls. This was my first experience in this line, but as every body else seemed satisfied I tried, at least, to look the same.

About ten o'clock at night, about half a dozen cow-boys boarded the train, played on their harmonicas, danced, shouted, sang, drank, "cussed," and shot out the lights in one end of the car, and had a "bully" time generally, to the great annoyance of the passengers. All day again over the plains, the sight of sage-brush being only relieved by the numberless snow-sheds and snow-breaks, and the next morning early, we are at Granger, Wyoming, where we will rest a few days. E. L. MCNABB.

P. S. After this I will write over the *nom de plume* "Epsilon."

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 1st, 1884.

THE Tenth Annual Meeting of the N. C. Dental Association will be held in Raleigh, commencing Tuesday, June 17th, 1884.

Favorable arrangements have been made with the Railroads and Hotels for the accommodation of all Dentists who wish to attend.

THOMAS M. HUNTER, Secretary.

OFFICE
BOARD STATE DENTAL EXAMINERS,
RALEIGH, May 1st, 1884.

THE next Annual Meeting of the State Dental Examiners will be held in the City of Raleigh, commencing on the 17th of June, 1884.

V. E. TURNER, Chairman.
May 8, 1884. 66-4t

Crazy Patchwork!

HAVING a large assortment of remnants and pieces of handsome brocaded silks, satins and velvets, we are putting them up in assorted bundles and furnishing them for "Crazy Patchwork" Cushions, Mats, Tidies, &c., &c. PACKAGE NO. 1—Is a handsome bundle of exquisite silks, satins and brocaded velvets (all different:) *Just the thing* for the most *superb pattern of fancy work.* Sent postpaid for 56 cents in postal note or 1 cent stamps. PACKAGE NO. 2—Containing three times as much as package No. 1. Sent postpaid for $1.00. These are all of the *very finest quality* and cannot be equalled at any other silk works in the U. S. *at three times our prices.* They will please any lady. One order always brings a dozen more. LADIES' MANUAL OF FANCY WORK, with 400 illustrations and full instructions for artistic fancy work, handsomely bound, postpaid, 50 cents. *Order now.* Address, THE ROCHESTER SILK CO., Rochester, N. Y.
May 15, 1884. 67-8t

I Am Receiving Daily
Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tin-ware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

NOTICE.

WE ADVISE those in want of BRICKS, to have their orders booked early or they may fail to get them when they want. We are now burning a kiln, and will be ready to fill orders for a limited quantity by the 25th inst. Our prices for lots of fifty thousand or more on the yard is seven dollars per thousand for hard brick, in smaller lots, eight dollars. These prices are low for the quality of brick we make.

Thanking our friends for the very liberal patronage they have already given us, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Orders left with McMillan Brothers will meet with prompt attention.

TOLAR & POE.
April 16, 1884. 62-3mpd

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,
(Successors to I. W. Durham.)
417 and 419 Fayetteville Street.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.
Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.
Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.
April 9, 1884. 62-6m

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.
EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.
WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

PINE ISLAND
GUANO.

Is the most uniformly high grade fertilizer ever sold in the State.

It is the best without exception. Always Reliable. Made of best Materials and is in beautiful mechanical condition.

[From North Carolina Experiment Station.]

2526. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, Quinnipiac Fertilizing Co., New London, Conn., sampled at Selma, February 27th, with Webb, Tisdale & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.59, ammonia 2.87, potash 1.94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 lbs., $31.07.
CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR., *Director.*

QUINIPIAC FERTILIZER COMPANY,
New London, Conn.
J. B. STARR,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
April 9, 1884. 62tf

New Store and New Goods
AT
THE RED SIGN,
NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.
Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy. Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,
A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. MCKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse,** etc. If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia,* the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron,* and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
[Analytical Chemists.]
Sold by all Druggists: price $1; six bottles for $5.

Cotton Factory FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on

Monday, July 7th, 1884,

At the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction the property known as

MANCHESTER MILLS,

including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Burnheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double returned tubular boiler" for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c., and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2,200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spoolers, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, and other machinery.

There is a Dye House and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin House 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin, Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe Platform Scales and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 26 tenements, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well-organized and efficient force of operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 4 and 8 months, with 8 per cent. interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1884. 65ts

RALEGH REGISTER.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25

INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50. Address
REGISTER OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 52tf

1870. 1884.
At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
March 26, 1884. 60tf

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

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April 12, 1883 10tf

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Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....MAY 29, 1884.

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

As soon as we learned by telegraph from Washington that the Morrison tariff bill had been defeated, the OBSERVER declared its belief that the effect would be—not, as some of our contemporaries apprehended, an abandonment of the issue of tariff reform by the Democracy in the coming campaign, but—an unequivocal adoption by the Chicago Convention of the tariff plank of 1876 and 1880, A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY. The recent money panic in New York only made assurance doubly sure. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn from the Washington *Post* of Tuesday that the result of interviews by its reporters with eighty odd Democratic Representatives is fairly represented by the following expressions of opinion by Messrs. Carlisle, Hurd, Morrison and Cox, the acknowledged leaders of the Democracy in the lower House:

"In my opinion," said Speaker Carlisle, "it will be the duty of the Democratic National Convention, when it meets at Chicago, to make a clear and unequivocal declaration in favor of tariff reform. The sentiment of the party is overwhelmingly in favor of a tariff for revenue, and the Convention should so declare."

"I insist," said Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, "that the Convention shall not only give voice to the principles aimed at in the Morrison bill, but that it shall formally and emphatically indorse the course pursued by the supporters of that bill. I want it to be clearly defined whether it is possible for a man to be both a democrat and a protectionist. My opinion is that the declaration of the Convention will be so clear and bold that there will be nothing left for a democrat to do but to indorse it or get out of the party."

"All the democratic members of the Illinois delegation in the House," said Mr. Morrison, "are with me in desiring to reduce tariff taxes. We are all in favor of the central idea of the old tariff plank—a revenue tariff. We care very little what words are employed to express the idea so that it is stated clearly. Whether the Convention declares for 'a tariff only for revenue,' as in 1876, or 'a tariff for revenue only,' as in 1880, or adopts some other phrase, is of little moment. We only ask, and we fully expect, that the democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue shall be put to the front."

"You know my position very well," Mr. Cox said. "There has never been any doubt as to my views on the subject of protection. Recent events have not toned down my opinions. 'Not one cent for tribute' is my maxim. I do not expect or desire any doctrine from the National Convention. The old declaration, 'A tariff for revenue only' is good enough for me, and will meet the views of New York democrats."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT FIRE OF 1831.

This day, fifty-three years ago, which then fell on Sunday, witnessed in Fayetteville one of the most awful calamities that ever afflicted a community. A large portion of the town was destroyed by fire. And news of the calamity divided the attention of the people of the Union with the Eaton scandal which disrupted the cabinet of General Jackson, and the death of ex-President Monroe which occurred shortly thereafter; while sympathy with the sufferers in this ancient seat of commerce and refinement filled the hearts of men and women throughout the land.

It will interest many more than our town subscribers to read the subjoined extract which we take from a yellow and spotted half sheet containing a long account of the fire and lists of the sufferers, issued June 2, 1831, and bound with the files of the OBSERVER for 1831-2:

[From the Observer, June 2, 1831.]

About 15 minutes after 12 o'clock M. on Sunday last, the citizens of Fayetteville were alarmed by a cry of fire, and the other signals usual on such occasions. The roof of a kitchen belonging to Mr. Jas. Kyle, near his elegant brick building lately erected at the N. W. corner of Market Square, was found to be in a blaze, but to so inconsiderable an extent, that it was believed the efforts made to extinguish it would certainly be successful. Deceitful hope! They were all unavailing. In a very few moments, the flames extended themselves to the large brick building, and to many small wooden buildings in its vicinity. In a few minutes more, the roof of the Town House caught, and that building was soon enveloped in flames. From thence four large torrents of flame were seen pouring in as many directions along the four principal streets of the town, with a rapidity and force which defied all stay or resistance. In a western direction the fire extended itself up Hay street, on the right hand a short distance beyond the point of its intersection with Old street, extending backwards in a northern direction to the very edge of the creek, embracing in its devouring sweep the intermediate buildings on Old street and Maiden lane. And on the left as far as Mr. Cannte's wooden building, being the next house below Mr. MacRae's long row of wooden buildings, at the Wagon Yard, extending back southwardly to Franklin Street. Along Green Street the flames progressed northwardly, crossing the creek, and consuming in their transit Mr. Eccles's mill, store and dwelling house, and the Landsdowne bridge erected a few years since by the town, sweeping before them many valuable buildings, including the Episcopal Church on the right hand side of the street, until they reached the private residence of Jas. Seawell, Esq., which was saved, by a providential turn of the wind, and the active exertions of a very few persons with water and blankets. On the left hand side of the street, they progressed until they were stopped at the house of J. W. Wright, Esq., by blowing it up, and extended back until they reached the house of T. L. Hybart, Esq., which was saved by exertions of great activity and perseverance. Along Person street they destroyed every building on both sides as far eastwardly as a few doors below Liberty Point, including the store of Mr. Wm. McIntyre, situate on the opposite point formed by the junction of Person street and Cool Spring alley, extending back northwardly as far as the edge of the creek, consuming the Presbyterian church, Catholic chapel, and all other buildings (with the exception of the dwelling house, mills and warehouse of Mr. Jas. H. Hooper, all of which were saved with much exertion) including the buildings on both sides of Bow street. Along Gillespie street, the flames extended as far as the State Bank building, on the right hand side, which being nearly fire proof enabled the citizens to contend successfully with the flames at that point, and to save that building. On the eastern side of the street, they destroyed every building to a point opposite the State Bank building, and extended eastwardly so as to include all but three of the buildings on Dick street between Person and Mumford streets.

It is impossible to form any correct estimate of the entire loss in real estate. There probably is no instance in history of so large a portion of a town being consumed, where it was not the result of voluntary human agency. The fire continued to rage with unabated fury until about six o'clock, when, by the blowing up of houses, and the other means usual on such occasions, it was suddenly deprived of food for its raging appetite.

The public buildings destroyed were, the Town House, the Cape Fear Bank, the Catholic Chapel, the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, the Academy, the Lafayette and Mansion Hotels. The building in which the United States Bank did business, and the office of the Agency of the State Bank, were also destroyed, but as they were merely rented for that purpose, they are not put down as public buildings. The private buildings destroyed, in number about SIX HUNDRED, would require a long catalogue to enumerate particularly.

Public meetings were called in all the cities and important towns of the United States, and generous subscriptions brought partial compensation for the millions of dollars worth of property destroyed. The following extracts from the speech of the blue-blooded Otis of the day in Boston, give an idea of the prevalent feeling even among a people so remote as those of Boston at that time:

Remarks of the Hon. H. G. Otis, at the meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in favor of the sufferers by the fire at Fayetteville.

Mr. Otis said that it was superfluous to state the occasion of the meeting. He persuaded himself that every man came there with a knowledge of it in his head, and the feeling of it in his heart. It was known to all that the late flourishing town of Fayetteville lay smouldering in ashes. Its houseless population wanders through its streets in despair, bereft of property and of all the comforts of which property is the source. It is stated that this is the most sweeping desolation that has ever occurred from the same cause in the United States. I have not (said Mr. O.) the data for testing the correctness of the statement, but, without doubt, the calamity was, in extent, and threatened consequences in the highest degree afflictive and appalling. The whole town is in a manner annihilated. The rich are impoverished, the poor beggared, and the sound and hum of cheerful industry replaced by the wailings of bitter anguish and the sighs of aching bosoms and broken hearts. The most impassioned fancy would be at fault in attempting to do justice to this scene of sorrow and distress, and it is not my province at this moment to do more than allude to it in general terms, were my faculties equal to the undertaking. Who are the people which are thus overwhelmed by this most awful visitation? They are our fellow countrymen, friends, and political brethren. Not less so than those of Charlestown or Salem—what would be the public sensibility if this calamity happened to them? Making due allowance for the relations of personal intimacies and connexions, these unfortunate sufferers have the same claims upon our charity and benevolence as any others. Their fathers fought with ours the battle of the revolution, and together with them achieved our independence. They live under the same Government, and are parties to the same Union, which they have in all times magnanimously shown a disposition to uphold—they are connected with us by commercial as well as political ties—we have a deep stake in their prosperity—they form an interesting portion of a State, whose citizens are excelled by none in the virtues and qualities which adorn the man and the patriot. It is true they are distant from us—we see not the smoke of their ruins—we hear not the voices which cry in their wilderness, nor the lamentations of Rachael weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted because they have no bread.

* * * *

As the liberality or policy of despotism has raised Moscow from its ruins, so may we show that the energy of republican sympathy can raise from its present prostration this interesting town, and restore hope, and peace, and comfort, to its widows and orphans.

COL. GREEN'S "FRUIT" BILL.—A recent Washington letter to the New York *Journal of Commerce* thus shows the importance of Col. Green's "Fruit" Bill, which the writer says the Committee on Agriculture will use "as a foundation for the superstructure [of Internal Revenue reform] which they propose to build thereon:

The conference of Southern representatives interested in the partial repeal of internal revenue taxation appointed Messrs. Cabell, of Virginia, Green, of North Carolina, and Dibrell, of Tennessee, a committee to formulate a bill to carry out their wishes. Fortunately for them the bill introduced by Mr. Green and favorably reported from the Committee on agriculture, "For the relief of fruit growers and to encourage the cultivation of fruits," is on the calendar and can be used as a foundation for the superstructure which they propose to build thereon. The Green bill, as reported, provides for the abolition of the tax upon fruit brandy, but the proposition is to amend it by abolishing the tax upon tobacco and to do away with the stamp taxes for retail dealers in manufactured tobacco, distilled spirits and malt liquors, leaving it to the States to regulate the sale of these commodities and only retaining as subjects of internal revenue taxation the wholesale liquor business and distilling of rum and whiskey. It is said that the members of the Ways and Means Committee will make no objection to a motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the Green bill, although one member of that committee who has introduced a similar bill, is not exactly contented with the surreptitious action of the Committee of Agriculture upon the Green bill.

It is expected that Col. Green's bill will come up this week, and its friends have strong hopes of passing it.

By his "Fruit" bill and that to prevent the adulteration of food, &c., Col. Green's name has become familiar throughout the United States, and the fact illustrates the wisdom of the County Convention on Tuesday which unanimously instructed its delegates to vote for him at Burgaw "first, last and all the time."

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT.—Following are the members of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Third Congressional District: Bladen, K. J. Braddy; Cumberland, J. B. Smith; Duplin, J. G. Kenan; Harnett, N. S. Poe; Moore, L. P. Tyson; Onslow, S. B. Taylor; Pender, W. T. Eunett; Sampson, J. A. Ferrell; Wayne, A. J. Galloway.

Capt. J. B. Smith, of Cumberland, is chairman.

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Before the re-districting of the State under the apportionment required by the census of 1880, which gave to North Carolina nine instead of eight Representatives in Congress, the Third Congressional District was composed of the Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender and Sampson. By the re-districting act of the last Legislature, Brunswick, Columbus and New Hanover were transferred to the Sixth District, and Carteret to the First; while Wayne, from the Second, was added. The old District gave Jarvis at the last gubernatorial election 16,528 votes to 15,313 for Buxton—a Democratic majority of 1,215. The Jarvis-Buxton vote in the counties of the present District aggregates, for Jarvis 14,238, for Buxton 12,674—a Democratic majority of 1,564. The light vote of 1882, an off-year, showed, of course, a great falling off in the above figures; but we may reasonably expect them to be maintained in this Presidential campaign.

In the Congressional conventions, the several Counties are entitled to one vote for every fifty Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions over twenty-five Democratic votes, cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election. The following table will show the Democratic vote at the last election, the Republican vote, and the number of votes to which each County of the Third District will be entitled in voting for candidates at the convention called to meet at Burgaw, July 2:

	Jarvis.	Buxton.	Votes at B'w
Bladen,	1,278	1,530	26
Cumberland,	2,079	2,162	42
Duplin,	1,963	1,214	39
Harnett,	995	724	20
Moore,	1,452	1,397	29
Onslow,	1,035	530	21
Pender,	998	1,246	20
Sampson,	2,108	1,638	42
Wayne,	2,330	2,233	47
	14,238	12,674	286
Majority			144
One-third			96
Two-thirds (necessary to a choice)			191

COL. WHARTON J. GREEN.

Col. Green paid a flying visit to Wilmington on his return from the Charlotte celebration, and the *Review* of the former city thus justly characterizes the excellent work of the Cape Fear Congressman:

Since taking his seat in the Forty-eighth Congress, Col. Green has been an indefatigable worker and has accomplished much of real importance and value for the District which he represents, as well as for the State at large. He has succeeded in securing an appropriation of $100,000 for the erection of a public building in this city; $75,000 for the improvement of the lower Cape Fear, and $5,000 for the works on the upper Cape Fear. This last appropriation would have been larger were it not for the fact that a large unexpended balance remained over from the amount appropriated last year. He endeavored to obtain an appropriation for Black river, but as there had been no survey of that stream, he was not successful. He, however, obtained an order for the survey of that river and also an order for the re-survey of the Northeast branch of the Cape Fear. Aside from the special appropriations we have named, a liberal amount will be named in the general appropriation bill for improving the lights of the lower Cape Fear, and for improvements between New River, in Onslow county, and the Sounds.

Col. Green has also introduced a bill to abolish the internal revenue tax upon brandy distilled from fruits, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, of which he is a member. This bill is looked upon very favorably by many of the Representatives, both Democrats and Republicans. It will be reported to the House early in the coming week, and there are fair prospects that it will pass. The importance of the bill is two-fold: First, it removes an arbitrary, expensive and unjust tax on a comparatively unimportant article, in which the cost of collecting the revenue nearly equals the value of the product; and, secondly, because it is considered the entering wedge to the abolition of the entire internal revenue system.

In the faithful performance of [illegible] varied and important duties devolving upon him, Col. Green has been energetic, diligent and remarkably successful. He has been a worker and his constituency will have many and lasting benefits from the result of his labors.

As a result of Col. Green's efforts, Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co. of this town inform us that they have already received their tobacco rebate of $257.19 and that they believe the other merchants have also received the amounts due them.

GOOD FOR S. S. COX.—Old soldiers will readily recognize the character of the occupant of the bomb-proof, familiar enough during the war, who was accustomed to sneer at the innocent rewards of bravery, in Mr. Cox's colleague, Mr. Robinson, as described in the following:

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the Senate bill granting permission to L. K. Reynolds, U. S. N., to accept the Decoration of the Royal and Imperial Order of Francis Joseph, from the government of Austria was called up. This was opposed by Mr. Robinson of N. Y., who asserted that its intention was to prostrate the American people in dirt and degradation." It was the beginning of a series of orders of nobility. There were twenty applications before Congress today, made by dudes of the navy, asking to be allowed to receive decorations. He had not time to pour out the abhorrence and hatred which he felt towards this monarchical and aristocratic idea.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., denied that the medal was a decoration of nobility. It was merely a present given to a young naval officer for gallant services. The young man whom the gentlemen called a dude was now on his way to the Arctic regions, for purposes of humanity. The evidence showed that he had saved eleven lives at the imminent peril of his own, and for this he had been insulted by this man here to-day. A life saving medal was only worthy of a gallant man like him. The objection was only worthy of the gentleman, his colleague. [pplause.]

The bill was then passed without division, Mr. Robinson being unable to muster a sufficient following to call the yeas and nays.

THE CHURCH CYCLOPEDIA.—We noticed, some weeks ago, the preparation of a volume bearing this title. We have been shown a copy by General M. P. Taylor, who is the general agent for the sale of the book in North Carolina. It is a handsome octavo of 800 pages, and will be found of great interest to all Episcopalians, and a valuable book of reference. From a cursory review, we are satisfied that the expectations of those who knew the learned editor, Rev. A. A. Benton, will not be disappointed. The price is $5.00.

UNFORTUNATE SHOOTING AFFAIR IN ONSLOW.—An unfortunate affair occurred at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, between Mr. A. C. Huggins, Clerk of Onslow Superior Court, and Dr. Charles Lesesne, which resulted in the latter being seriously wounded by a discharge from a shot gun in the hands of Mr. Huggins. It appears that Dr. L., who lives a few hundred yards above Mr. Huggins, passed the latter's residence on the way down the street, when some words occurred between them. Finally, however, the parties were separated and Dr. L. went on his way. Later on he returned and the difficulty was renewed, with the result already mentioned. We understand that Mr. Huggins claims that the shooting on his part was in self-defence, Dr. L. having fired the first shot from a pistol; while we also hear that it is claimed for Dr. L. that his shot was accidental, while some one was trying to take his pistol away from him.

The children of both the parties were attending the same school in this city, and on Wednesday evening Mr. Geo. R. Ward took Dr. L.'s children to Burgaw, whence they were taken by private conveyance to Jacksonville, Mr. Huggins' children accompanying them as far as Burgaw.

Mr. Huggins and Dr. Lesesne are related by marriage; the latter having first married a sister of the former and the two subsequently marrying sisters upon the death of their former wives. Both gentlemen are among the most prominent in Onslow, and the unfortunate affair has caused much regret. At last accounts Dr. L.'s condition was considered very critical.—*Wilmington Star, 23d.*

[Since the above was put in type we are pained to learn that Dr. Lesesne, who together with Mr. Huggins was a college-mate of the writer and of a number of readers of the OBSERVER, has died of his wound. Dr. Lesesne was a man of noble impulses, and the circumstances of his death will add to the grief of his friends. The *Star* of Monday says that "we learn through a private telegram received by Mr. Geo. R. Ward, of this city from his cousin, Dr. E. W. Ward, of New River, Onslow county, yesterday, that Mr. A. C. Huggins' examination before a coroner's jury in relation to the killing of Dr. Charles Lesesne, on Tuesday last, resulted in his acquittal."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Dr. W. C. McDuffie, of Fayetteville, was chosen as President of the State Medical Society at its thirty-first annual session in Raleigh last week. The honor was as well deserved as it will be worthily borne by him; and the people of the town which more immediately enjoys the benefit of his skill and learning appreciate the wisdom of the choice as well as the compliment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The Congressional gait is improving. Whether this is due to the heat or to other causes is not proven, but the chances for an adjournment at a reasonably early date, are better than at any previous time of this session. Mr. Randall's latest dictum is that the House will adjourn by the 15th June, and he ought to know. It is quite improbable, however, that such a blissful consummation is to be expected.

Three more appropriation bills this week pass the House—the Consular and Diplomatic, the Army, and District of Columbia. While these are not the important bills, they are so much out of the way, and give much hope of good progress in the next two weeks. As the Senate has passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill, all these make about six out of the thirteen regular appropriations which are attended to. Some of them, though, are in conference committees still.

The most interesting action of the House this week was on the contested election case of English vs. Peele. Several days were spent in debate, and at last the matter was decided against the sitting member, Peele, in favor of the contestant English, who is a Democrat.

The question of buying Cuba is again being discussed by the newspapers. Outside of the fact that we have already about as much territory as we can well handle, the buying of this island would open up a rather embarrassing question for our Northern friends. If we bought Cuba what would we do with the Cuban system of slavery. Free them, to be sure; but it would probably be stipulated by Spain that we should render to the owners of this property in their fellowmen, a proper equivalent. If we agree to this we should commit ourselves to the statement that the U. S. Government acted the part of a highway robber when it took away the property of Southern planters in their slaves without any equivalent. Rather awkward, to say the least of it.

The bill to establish a Bureau of Labor Statistics, passed the Senate Friday. Some amendments were added, but as they improve the bill it will probably be passed by the House.

The Mexican Pensions Bill also passed the Senate this week. The bill is shorn of all features of general legislation, and is purely an appropriation bill. As such it will probably be considered by a Conference Committee, and agreed to. Something ought to be done with this matter and immediately. It is a fact disgraceful to the Republican party that they have never agreed to any such bill because it would place Jeff. Davis on the pension rolls, and yet they have been ashamed to exclude him by a special clause.

A slight phase of the Tariff question was up this week. We have a heavy tariff against the importation of all art-products into this country. This is placed on the ground that these things are luxuries, and ought as such be taxed. Very true, but while we are preaching this sound doctrine, American students are in Europe, at all the art schools of France, Germany and Italy, receiving instruction, for the most part free of any tuition, at the hands of the greatest living artists. Our tariff returns evil for good with a vengeance. Frank Hurd moved to allow the works of these instructors of American youth to come in free of duty, but the movement was voted down.

The Senate has now under consideration the Utah bill, which is championed by Mr. Hoar. This bill is intended to do what the Edmunds bill signally failed in doing, stop the progress of Mormonism or at least the practice of polygamy. Legislative remedy for a cancer of this kind is barely practicable. It may however do some good.

Kellogg, of La., is posing in the House as injured innocence. He claims to wish to be investigated. If the gentleman is taken at his word it will make very interesting reading to see how he can prove that an honest man accused of bribery, or being bribed, will plead the statute of limitations instead of proving his innocence if he can. This, as you know, is Kellogg's case. He is right in his demand for an investigation, and if the facts are half so black as they have been painted he should, forthwith and immediately be kicked out of the House. Until he proves the contrary, the fact remains that the prosecution produced its witnesses to prove that he had accepted a bribe of $20,000, and that he, instead of controverting these statements, pleaded the statute of limitation and escaped through this technicality.

A bill in the House contemplates the further reduction of postage rates. That on and after July 1885 the rates shall be one cent, instead of two cents is the intent of the bill. The reduction will hardly become law this session, as the result of the recent reduction from three cents cannot be precisely declared until next October, before which it is to be hoped this Congress will adjourn.

The threatened movement against Secretary Folger for going into the market and buying bonds at the market rates, has I believe been abandoned. Some provision, however, will undoubtedly be made soon against such an illegal exercise of power by the Secretary of Treasury.

Wall Street appears to have quieted down. The only after effects now perceptible are the failures of brokers firms every day or two. These fortunately are not such as to affect the business of the country. Ward, the defaulter for $15,000,000, the newspapers say has been arrested. Why in the world he was not arrested ten days ago, does not appear. The greatest defaulter of the century has been quietly going about his business for more than a week, and it seems the idea of arresting him occurred to his cheated creditors only a day or two ago. He is right securely fastened now though, as his bail is fixed at $300,000.

New York is not so far ahead of the rest of the world as she thinks. For instance, on her statute books are laws which imprison men for debt, while laws of that kind have been abolished, not only in this country, but in England long ago. The long crusade of the English novelists was the ultimate cause of the repeal of these foolish statutes. We need novelists of the same kind for work in New York.

Senator Cameron, of Pa., by his return from Europe has added another element to the Republican political Hotch-pot. He is bitterly opposed to Blaine, but exactly whom he favors no one knows but himself, if he knows, and as his influence is great, he may alter the situation very seriously. President Arthur seems to have gained in the race in the past two weeks.

By the way, is it not a rather peculiar fact that our ancestors of 1976 may celebrate, the same year, the Declaration of Independence and the theft of the Chief Magistrate? The latter should be remembered as long as the former.

T. V.

Dr. Shepherd enjoys a charming trip, and shares his enjoyment with readers of the Observer.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Early in the month of March I took a morning train from Charleston to Jacksonville. The "maiden splendors of the morning star," gradually grew dim, and soon "jocund day" revealed the familiar features of a Southern landscape. On we sped through balmy regions "far within the South." The luxuriant moss gracefully festooned the stately trees, the "rathe" jessamine was just blooming into its wonted loveliness, the Savannah was flowing "down into the sea" in silent majesty; save the intruding railway, there was little to mar the sombre beauty of these "forests primeval." Upon arriving at Jacksonville I went aboard the 'Wistaria' a staunch and comfortable steamer in the service of the Light House Department. Her excellent commander, Capt. M. Miller, U. S. N., had promied me a return trip to Charleston, by the inner route, that is through the numerous sounds, lagoons and rivers, which form an almost unbroken inland passage from Charleston to Fernandina. I was delighted to avail myself of so rare an opportunity, and certainly there are few more attractive trips. First however, a word about Jacksonville It may be fairly described as a beautiful place, blending the characteristic loveliness of an almost tropical land, with the aggressive energy of a Northern or Western city. Need I say that I enjoyed the genuine pleasure of meeting some old Fayetteville friends here—some whose presence revived many of the tenderest and most précious memories of boyhood? Natives of Fayetteville seem always to retain through lapse of years and change of fortune, their peculiar attachment to the quaint old town, so charmingly described by Mrs. Stinson in a recent number of the *News and Courier*. It is to them a sort of sanctified place, "privileged beyond the common walks of life, quite on the verge of heaven."

After sojourning at Jacksonville for a day or two, I left at an early hour just as "the moon in russet mantle clad" was dispelling the dense dews of this balmy land. We steamed down the St. Johns, passing by the bold bluffs, so famous in those historic times when France and Spain contended for the lordship of this region, the days when the Spanish power was reaching its climax, when Phillip II. had succeeded to the immense domain of his father, save the Germanic Empire; when England had not planted a single colony in the limits of the present American Union; before Drake had coasted along the Carolinas; when Bacon had not arisen and Shakespeare was an infant; when the English tongue was in a state of chaos and wise scholars like Ascham doubted not that they "should be blamed for using it" Much of Florida is rich in historic memories. In 1586 Sir Frances Drake sailed along her coast, and passed by many places whose names are as "familiar in our mouths as household words." His account of his West Indian, Floridian and Carolinian voyage, is one of the most fascinating little books produced in an era abounding in heroic emprise and brilliant achievement. It appeared in London 1587, and seems to have been dictated by Sir Francis himself. There is a copy of this rare book in the library of the College of Charleston. What a versatile genius was developing in the English race about 1584-5-6-7-8. The book to which I have referred is a conspicuous proof—but it is only one. What historic, literary, chivalric associations are suggested by the very mention of those years. In 1584-5-6 Raleigh's colonies on Roanoke Island; in 1586, Sir Philip Sidney, the ideal type of the young manhood of Elizabethan England, breathed out his heroic life at Zutphen; in 1587 Mary Stuart suffered death at Fotheringay with a supreme courage that has more than redeemed her fame; in 1588 the Spanish Armada descended upon Britain. In the meantime the English drama, the exponent and reflection of this most dramatic age, had passed from the crudities of the miracle plays, the dull abstractions of the moralities, and was attaining under the culture of the gifted but wayward Marlowe, a perfection of form, a grace of motion, a command of blank verse, that were preparing the way for the advent of the "supreme monarch of the realms of song." But I have forgotten Florida, and wandered back about three hundred years.

* * * My trip through the sounds and lagoons that line this region of the Southern coast, was charming. Lovely expanses of water suddenly contracting into rivers, fitful glimpses of the ocean, a succession of sea islands, where in the old days the planters dwelt in happy isolation, the phosphate works with their uncouth machinery, vessels from England and the "frozen North", all combined to render the sail a scene of continuous novelty and unalloyed enjoyment.

If any of your readers are contemplating a visit to Florida at some future day, let me advise them to try the inner route from Charleston or Savannah. It will prove a revelation to most of them.

H. E. S.

The Sheriffalty—Let the Democratic Party Nominate a True Man for the Office.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the 22d inst. I notice a card of Capt. J. B. Smith announcing himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county. The service Capt. Smith has done the Democratic party and North Cerolina as a Confederate soldier, needs no words of commendation from your correspondent; and that the party should give substantial recognition of his services is conceded by all with whom your correspondent has spoken. A more opportune time than the present to reward him for his zeal in the interest of the party cannot be had than now, as the present incumbent, sheriff Hardie, has declined to become a candidate.

71st.

In Chatham and Columbus.

The OBSERVER'S correspondent at Mount Vernon Springs, Chatham County, writes that the school building of Mt. Vernon Springs Academy is to be very much enlarged this Summer: and that Mr. J. M. Foust, the proprietor, has much improved the old hotel property at that delightful resort and has an addition of 16 rooms nearly complete. The Closing Exercises of the Academy take place to-day—Hon. J. C. Scarborough delivering the address. The Matshals are: Messrs. N. J. Mass, chief, Cates, Gorrell, Paschal, Dixon, Waddell, and Phillips; and the Managers, Messrs. J. R. Edwards, chief, Gilbert, Paschal, Thagard, Lambert, Phillips, and Seawell.

Our correspondent at Whiteville writes that the crops in that section of Columbus look well. There is a fine peach crop, but apples are a failure.

RAILROADING IN ROBESON.—The Wilmington *Star* says that Messrs. Wilkinson & Fore's railroad "from Alma to Little Rock or vicinity is said to be doing a very thriving business, and we learn that the proprietors are talking of extending the road to the Pee Dee and connecting with Charleston by a line of steamers."

SUMMER GOODS.

FRUIT JARS—pints, quarts and half gals.
Ice Cream Freezers, the "Rapid."
Ice Cream Plates—china, glass and ironstone.
Milk Bowls and Pans—various kinds.
Milk Buckets, Cups and Strainers.
Stone Churns, Jars and Crocks.
Preserving Kettles—brass, agate and porcelain lined.
Flating Machines; Fly Traps.
Brass Bound Pails and Covered Cans.
Brooms—especially "the Ladies' broom.", at 35 cts.; Tubs; Clothes Pins.
Mouse Traps; Whisk Brooms.
Window Shades.
Tin Wash Stand Sets, very cheap.

The attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS is called to the above, also to a good assortment of CHEAP CROCKERY and GLASS, TIN WARE, COMMON PAILS, SIEVES, POCKET KNIVES and KNIVES and FORKS, STOCKS, RAZORS, SHEARS and SCISSORS, &c., all of which will be sold at prices that will pay them to buy.

Every sharp dealer who tries it finds that it pays him to buy out of the large VARIETY of goods that I offer in small quantities as he needs them, rather than one class of goods in larger lots from the North, as my experience enables me to offer my specialties at prices about as low as ordinary buyers can put them down here.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 29, 1884. 69 4t

TRUSTING that we are to be blessed with an abundant crop this season, and that our most sanguine expectations will be realized in the large grain crop now upon us, we offer the best 5 and 6 Fingered Grain Cradles.

For further information call at
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
Known as A. S. HUSKE & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Fayetteville National Bank
against
A. A. McKethan.

Notice of Lis Pendens—Published by Order.

IN this action the defendant alleges, and will show, that he advanced money to Jas. B. Broadfoot, Executor of Mrs. Materline Waddill, for the purpose of paying the purchase money for the house on Dick Street, Fayetteville, N. C., where Mrs. M. Waddill formerly lived and died; and in this action will attempt to enforce the repayment to him of the money so paid by sale of the premises, (house on Dick Street), when he shall have acquired his purchase money lien on the said premises, allowed by law in the foregoing action now pending in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C. THOS. H. SUTTON,
Defendant's Attorney.

May 29, 1884. 69-2t

HOES of all sorts.
RAKES, SHOVELS, SPADES and PITCH FORKS.
H. H. H.

Chipped Beef
At
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $30. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 300 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.
May 29, 1884. 69-3m

COTTON FACTORIES
FOR SALE!

IN order to facilitate the settlement of the Estate of a deceased half-owner of the property, the Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills Manufacturing Company has resolved to sell at public auction at the

MARKET HOUSE, FAYETTVILLE, N. C.
On TUESDAY, JULY 8th, 1884,

two valuable Cotton Factories situated about seven (7) miles from Fayetteville known as

"The Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,"

and at present operated by said Company.

BEAVER CREEK FACTORY is located on Beaver Creek, a strong and very rarely failing stream, about two (2) miles from the C. F. & Y. V. R. Road, employs 3,232 spindles and 71 looms, (of which 59 are Bridesburg and 12 Cooper or English looms), consumes about 1,510 pounds of cotton per day, producing 40 bundles of yarn and 3,331 yards of sheeting.

The mill is a four story frame building, fitted up with all necessary machinery of modern pattern and in good repair, and is run by a 60 inch Turbine wheel; lighted by a Springfield Gas Machine (80 burners) and heated by boiler with 25 horse power engine. With this Factory will be sold 805 acres of land, two dwelling houses, one store building, 20 tenement houses and all other buildings connected with the Factory.

BLUFF FACTORY is situated on Little Rockfish Creek, about 14 miles from the C. F. & Y. V. R. Road; water supply abundant and never failing; main building is three story brick, built in 1872, and has contiguous to it boiler house, cotton house, gas house, &c.; also store house and tenement houses.

The mill is run by a 60 inch Turbine wheel, uses 3,056 spindles and 62 (Cooper) English Looms, consumes about 1,340 pounds of cotton and produces 3,622 yards of sheeting per day. The machinery is modern in pattern and in excellent condition, as also are all the buildings. Included with the Bluff Factory are 331 acres of land.

The factories are within ½ mile of each other, the location is healthy and the operatives well organized and capable. The products are popular, the trade well established and the business prosperous. The business office is in Fayetteville, a pleasant town of 5,000 inhabitants, in the midst of the cotton section—well provided with churches and schools and possessing excellent facilities of rail and water transportation.

Detailed information will be cheerfully given to any one applying.

The Factories will be sold separately.

Terms: One-third cash and balance 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest at 8 per cent. from day of sale.

It is seldom that such valuable property is offered at public sale.

A map of the property, including houses, can be seen at the office of the Company.

E. J. LILLY, Pres't.
JOHN SHAW.
H. W. LILLY,
E. J. LILLY,
Directors.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 27, 1884. 69 6t

TIME TABLE No. 7.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect 10.00, *A. M., Monday, May 26th*, 1884.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

☞ Standard Time—Clock in General Office. ☜

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 20	
Manchester	13.75	11 10	11 60
Spout Spring	20.1	11 45	11 90
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 15	12 55
Swann's	29.0	12 25	12 29
Jonesboro	34.1	1 08	12 55
Sanford	37.1	2 60	1 20
Egypt	43.5	2 30	2 25
Gulf	46.5	3 00	2 45
Richmond	53.7	3 35	3 28
Ore Hill	56.0	4 07	3 55
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 25
Staley	70.0	5 15	5 05
Liberty	74.4	5 45	5 33
Julian	81.5	6 30	6 20
Pleasant Garden	89.6	7 15	7 10
*Greensboro Junction	97.4	7 58	7 54
Greensboro	97.6		8 00

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
*Greensboro Junction	0.2	10 40	10 61*
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 50	10 36
Julian	16.10	11 30	11 20
		P. M.	
Liberty	23.2	12 10	11 58
Staley	27.6	12 26	12 28
Siler	35.0	1 16	1 06
Ore Hill	39.6	2 40	1 54
Richmond	43.9	2 30	2 25
Gulf	51.1	3 08	2 58
Egypt	54.1	3 27	3 33
Sanford	60.5	4 25	4 05
Jonesboro	63.5	4 50	4 38

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....MAY 29, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BELMONT THEATRE COMIQUE.
JNO. S. MORRISON—Time Table No. 7.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Summer Goods.
E. J. LILLY—Cotton Factories for Sale.
WILBUR R. SMITH—Commercial College.
THOS. H. SUTTON—Notice of Lis Pendens.
MISS P. H. MATTHEWS—Monthly Meeting.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Country Merchants, &c.
E. A. BURNS—Livery Feed and Sale Stables.

ABOUT TOWN.

PERSONAL.—Many friends were glad to greet Mr. Jno. R. Tolar, of the prosperous commission house of Tolar, Hart & Co., of New York, and son of our esteemed townsman, Captain W. J. Tolar, who spent a few days here the past week.

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—We regret to learn that Mr. W. T. Owen died at his residence near town on Tuesday night, aged about 60 years. Mr. David Owen of this town is his son, and Messrs. Jno. Blue, N. V. Blue and W. J. Cobb of this county, are his sons-in-law. Mr. Owen was a highly respected citizen, connected with many prominent citizens of Fayetteville.

CIRCUIT WEEK.—His Honor Judge Phillips of Tarboro, is holding the Spring Term of Superior Court for this county. The session began Monday 26th, and lasts two weeks. Judge Phillips presides with great dignity, fairness and courtesy. The criminal docket is not very large, and is being rapidly disposed of, so that the probabilities are that the whole of the second week will be devoted to civil cases. There are no capital cases on the docket. The Grand Jury will probably a journ to-day or to-morrow.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH PROGRESS.—Telegraph communication was opened through to Greensboro on Tuesday. Yesterday the contractors began work on the line to Shoe Heel. The Railroad track is now at Red Springs, trains will run to that point regularly after June 1st, and a hack line operated by the R. R. Company will make close connecti n with the night trains, both ways, on the Carolina Central. Now, let Mr. 2d Assistant P. M. General Hatton supply the whole line from Greensboro to Shoe Heel with sufficient and quick mail service.

FIRST PEACHES OF THE SEASON.—Mr. J. S. Breece, as usual, is the first in the field with ripe peaches. He brought a number to town yesterday, May 28.

"The extra early peaches" says Mr. Breece, "are among the surest to give a full crop of fruit; but the fruit is apt to rot in an unfavorable season like this. Many persons still doubt the possibility of having ripe peaches the 1st of June. Of a large number of similar varieties tested, none are earlier or superior to the one first introduced—Alexander."

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD SAMARITANS.—The "State Grand Lodge, No. 10, of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria" (colored) will convene in this town on Tuesday the 10th of June, prox. This is a highly respectable association of the colored people of North Carolina whose object, as the name implies, is the doing of good works. Twelve hundred delegates are expected to be in attendance, and the ceremonies on the occasion will be interesting and imposing.

LET THE COURT'S BUSINESS PROCEED IN REGULAR ORDER.—A friend happened on Tuesday last in the office of one of our worthy Justices of the Peace at a time when an interesting trial was going on between a baptist friend and a methodist preacher, (not the preacher in charge of the church in this place). It became necessary for our baptist friend to be placed on the stand as a witness. After being sworn the reverend gentleman reminded him that he had been sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Yes, sir, said the witness, I understand that. Thereupon the reverend gentleman said to him "remember, too, that the case will also be tried in the high court of heaven." "Stop, stop," said the Justice, "there must be a trial and judgment *in this court* before an appeal can be taken to that court."

BLOODED STOCK.—A few days since one of the finest Jersey Bulls we have ever seen was driven through our streets on its way to Mr. Jno. B. Broadfoot's farm over Haymount. The animal was purchased by Mr. Broadfoot at the Executor's sale of the late J. W. Purdie, Esq., of Bladen county. This is the first move that has been made towards improving stock in this community. The Jerseys are considered the finest milk and butter cattle in the world, and ere long we expect to see many fine milkers about Fayetteville. There are already a great many fine milch cows of the common breed here, and when they are mixed with Jersey they must prove excellent. Mr. B's animal is named Quartermaster, and was bred by Messrs. A. P. or M. P. Rowe at their stock farm in Fredericksburg, Va. Below we give his pedigree as it stands on the Register's book "8427—Quartermaster. Solid silver gray, with black points. Bred by the present owner, and dropped May 28th 1882. Sire, Gold Cup (3983). Dam, Queen of Staatsburg 3d (7925), by Prince of Staatsburg (2398). Grand Dam, Queen of Staatsburg (2234), imported 1870. The purest and the prettiest gray, among all the bulls, and a good calf in every respect."

It is decidedly the prettiest thing of the kind we have ever seen.

THE BENNETTSVILLE EXTENSION.—Capt. Breeden, says the Bennettsville, S. C., *Monitor* of the 21st, went to Shoe Heel on Monday last, to look after the interests of the S. C. P. railroad. The grading will begin in a few days.

Cumberland Preparing for the Fray!

TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Delegates appointed to the State and Congressional Conventions.

Pursuant to the call of Chairman W. C. Troy of the Democratic Executive Committee of Cumberland County, meetings were held on Saturday, May 24th, in most of the townships of this county for the selection of delegates to the State Convention at Raleigh, June 25, and to the Congressional Convention of the 3d District at Burgaw, July 2. The State Convention will nominate candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Merrimon, appointed by the Governor *vice* Justice Ruffin resigned. It will also choose four delegates at large and four alternates to the National Democratic Convention which meets at Chicago July 8th; and two Electors at large. The Congressional Convention will nominate a candidate for Congress from this District and will also choose two delegates and two alternates to the Chicago Convention; and one Elector.

IN CROSS CREEK.

The meeting for Cross Creek Township (Fayetteville) was postponed from Saturday until Monday night, when the Democracy of Fayetteville was called to order by the chairman of the Township executive committee. Mr. P. S. Huske, upon whose motion Hon. Geo. M. Rose was called to the chair and Mr. E. J. Hale appointed secretary. Ten Delegates to the State Convention were then successively nominated, and upon a *viva voce* vote declared elected as in the list of delegates given below. It was then moved and carried that the chairman appoint ten alternates including himself; and the names of those so appointed appear below.

The election of delegates to the Congressional Convention being then in order, the convention, after some discussion, decided to elect by ballot, Messrs. J. B. Broadfoot and Jas. D. McNeill being appointed tellers. The balloting resulted in the election of the ten persons named below as delegates; and, upon motion that the ten who received the next highest number of votes be alternates, the ten persons named below as such were declared elected.

On taking the chair, Mr. Rose made a forcible and patriotic speech; and after the election of delegates, Mr. D. H. McLean, of Harnett, who was present, was called upon and addressed the meeting in eloquent terms. Messrs. R. S. Huske and H. McD. Robinson, in response to calls, made appropriate speeches. And the meeting adjourned.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

At noon on Tuesday, May 27, a mass meeting of the Democrats of the County was held in the Town Hall, for organization and ratification of the delegates chosen by the townships. Chairman Troy called the meeting to order, and explained that the object of the meeting was to confirm the action of the townships and to fix the time of meeting of the Convention to nominate county officers and candidates for the Legislature. Upon Mr. Troy's motion, Capt. J. A. McArthur was called to the chair, and Messrs. E. J. Hale and Wm. Alderman chosen as secretaries.

Upon a call of the townships it was found that all were represented except Beaver Dam and Quwhiffle. Upon motion of Mr. N. R. Blue the chairman and secretary were authorized to select delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions for the two unrepresented townships. Mr. Hale then read the lists of delegates as sent in by the townships, and the meeting ratified the same.

After some discussion between Messrs. Rose and Troy, Saturday, the 27th of September, was chosen as the day for holding the convention to nominate candidates for County officers and for the Legislature—including, upon Captain J. B. Smith's motion, the candidate for the Senate, whose selection falls this year to Cumberland; and, on Mr. Troy's motion, Saturday, August 30th, was chosen as the day for holding the township primaries.

Mr. Rose moved that the delegates from Cumberland County to the Congressional Convention be instructed to vote for the able representative from the 3d District, now in Congress, first, last and all the time; and supported his resolution, amid much enthusiasm, with eloquent words. The motion was carried by a rising vote; Mr. D. H. McLean followed Mr. Rose in the same patriotic strain; and the meeting adjourned with the best of feeling, confident of victory in November all along the line.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, JUNE 25.

Cross Creek.—E J Hale, A A McKethan, R W Hardie, J B Smith, A B Williams, M Faulk, W C Troy, M Schlossberg, B G Hollingsworth, Jas W Atkinson.

Alternates.—Geo M Rose, R S Huske, Thomas Maultsby, J L Andrews, S C Rankin, W J McDonald, Sr., J W Flowers, B E Sedberry, T H Sutton. W D Gaster.

Carver's Creek.—A McBuie, Geo Elliott, W G Adams, Jas Wilkins, Gray Cutbreth, W L Williams, Rufus Byrd, Alex McArthur, B Z Byrd, A Wicker.

Alternates.—Geo A McKay, Jas King, W R King, Alex McNeill, H J Kivett, Cicero Bell, T C Nixon, Rich'd Bell, Jas McKay, J A Jones.

Gray's Creek.—Neill McQueen, Theo Evans, Heman Jones, Wm Butler, J T Tolar, Alex McNeill, Wm Alderman, G W Memory, A Gainey, D W Marsh.

Cedar Creek.—Neill C Thagard, Thos G Hall, Neill L Ray, Ben R Carter, John B Downing, Jonathan Evans, W H Gainey, W W Autrey, James Evans, H C Carter.

Flea Hill.—S J Guy, Alex Sessoms, McD Geddie, W J McPhail, Daniel Royals, W J Sessoms, Wm McCaskill, Alex Mason, J O Williams, Curtis J McSwain.

Seventy-First.—John K McDonald, N R Blue, John C McGugan, Duncan B Currie, I A Murchison, Rev S N Townsend, J A McPherson, J A McArthur, A K McDiarmid, Duncan Shaw.

Alternates.—A D McArthur, J G Shaw. Hugh Currie, W J McCraney, George Robeson, A D McGill, J C Vaughn, James R Luther, D McRae, W T West.

Rockfish.—John Smith, (Roslin), John McFadyen, M Morgan, Lauchlin McDonald, Turrentine Hamilton, Andrew Brannon, A A Harrington, Jr, N F Holmes, J W Emmitt, David Murphy.

Alternates.—Thomas McDonald, Gilbert Ray, A B McArthur, Bernard McKay, W M Cameron, Richard Johnson, D W Biggs, Wm Davis, A J Davis, R Rush.

Black River.—H L Hall, W Doug Smith, Dr R R Robeson, Henry Jessup, W P Phillips, W J Pope, A J Wade, D J L McIntyre, Erasmus Lee, J W Taylor.

Alternates.—M L Wade, Claudius Williams, J C Wade, John McIntyre, H J Pope, D J Godwin, J L Phillips, Walter Strickland, Jno R Tew.

Little River.—N A A McKeithen, M McL McKeithen, John McLeod, J H Priest, J T McNeill, J T Wright, W J Kelly, A A McNeill, Alexander Smith, D McLauchlin.

Quwhiffle.—John Blue, S J Cameron, Dan'l McKethan, Alex Leslie, M A Gillis.

Beaver Dam.—Chas Cogdell, Haywood Fisher, J J Ballard, Simon Hales, Henry Ballard.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Miss Martha F Bryant; W C Branch; Miss Anne E Beard; Mrs M Bennet; Mrs Martha A Bole; Dora Bryan.
C—Archie Cameron, 2; Rosa Connal; Jno Cain, blacksmith; D K Campbell.
F—M M Farrall, 2; Lofton Fisher.
G—T D Gay.
H—Miss Harriet Hearden; Phillis Hatcher.
J—W B Jackson; T C Jones; Miss Nancy Jeafferys, Charles Jones; Octava Jefferys.
K—Chas Kelly; John Kelly.
L—Dan'l Lockway.
P—Phillips & Tally; Miss L H Perry.
R—John Reilly.
Mc—John McKay; McBryde & Co; Geo McLawrence; Emma McMillan; Dr H A McSwain; John McLeod.
W—Mary L Wright; Woodward Wynn; Miss Fanny Wilder; J C Wade.

The Use of Flowers.

God might have made the earth bring forth
Enough for great and small,
The oak tree and the cedar tree,
Without a flower at all.

He might have made enough, enough
For every want of ours;
For luxury, medicine and toil,
And yet have made no flowers.

The clouds might give abundant rain,
The nightly dews might fall,
And the herb that keepeth the life in man,
Might yet have drunk them all.

Then wherefore, wherefore were they made,
And dyed with rainbow light,
All fashioned with supremest grace,
Upspring day and night?

Springing in valleys green and low,
And on the mountains high,
And in the silent wilderness,
Where no man passes by?

Our outward life requires them not,
Then, wherefore had they birth?
To minister delight to man;
To beautify the earth.

To comfort man—to whisper hope,
Whene'er his faith is dim;
For who so careth for the flowers,
Will much more care for Him!

—*Mary Howitt.*

DIED.

SIKES—In Sampson county, on the 19th day of April, 1884, Mrs. E. J. SIKES, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Holmes, Sr., aged 68 years.
Sun please copy.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a called meeting of Pine Forest Lodge, No. 185, A. Y. M., held on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1884, A. L. 5884, on motion it was resolved that the Worshipful Master of this Lodge draft resolutions of respect to the memory of our brother, NEILL MCARTAN, a member of Galatia Lodge, No. 306, who died on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1884, while a sojourner within the jurisdiction of Pine Forest Lodge, in accordance with which the following preamble and resolutions are respectfully submitted:

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst by death our highly esteemed, worthy and beloved brother, Neill McArtan, a member of Galatia Lodge, No. 306, while a sojourner within the jurisdiction of our Lodge; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who is too wise to err and too merciful to be unkind, yet we cannot but shed tears of sorrow in view of the fact that we will meet our dearly beloved and faithful brother no more on earth.

Resolved, That in the death of brother McArtan the Masonic Fraternity has lost a worthy, true and faithful member, his Church a faithful and efficient officer, his country an intelligent and useful citizen, and the community in which he lived a friend indeed, whose heart and hands were ever ready to do a kindness when and where duty required it.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the widow and children, the mother, brother and sisters of our deceased brother in this their sad bereavement, and commend them to Him who alone is able to heal the wounds inflicted by this dispensation of His all wise providence.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent or handed to the widow of our deceased brother and also that a copy be sent to the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER for publication with a request that the *North Carolina Presbyterian* copy.

Resolved, That as a token of our love and esteem for our deceased brother we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

N. MCLEOD, W. M.,
P. F. L., No. 186.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THAT $15,000 PRIZE

Drawn by Engineer Isaac Haines.

The lucky holder of one-fifth of ticket 10,842, which drew the capital prize of $75,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery last Tuesday, is Mr. Isaac Haines, the engineer of passenger engine No. 51, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The gentleman was interviewed at Chattanooga last Wednesday, by an attache of the *Times*, and that journal on yesterday had the following on the subject: "'I'll tell you how it happened,' said Mr. Haines, 'I happened to find an old dollar bill in my pocketbook when in Memphis last week, and, while sauntering along the street, concluded to buy a lottery ticket. I put it away and thought no more of it until this morning, when a gentleman showed me a telegram from New Orleans, stating that ticket No. 10,842 had drawn the capital prize, $75,000, in the Louisiana State Lottery. Remembering that I had a ticket I hunted it up, and found that it corresponded with the number telegraphed.' Mr. Haines is undecided what he will do with the money, but it will be put to good use. He has been running an engine on the Memphis road 14 years, and is held in high esteem by his employers. He has supported two sisters and an aged father for years on his farm near Stevenson, Ala. A few months ago he was in a pool for a ticket in the same lottery and drew a large prize; receiving $600 dollars for his share.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Ledger, May 16.*

STRIKE AT THE FOUNTAIN HEAD THE course of all evil. It is worms that has destroyed the health of your child. Give Shriner's Indian Vermifuge before it is too late. Only 25 cents a bottle.

He First Turned Hot and Then Cold.

And now comes the drawing of the capital prize of $25,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery Company, on April 8th, drawing at New Orleans, of which Isidor Isaacs, of Modesto, has been awarded $5,000. Mr. Isaacs was in San Francisco yesterday, and said that there was a peculiar circumstance in relation to his securing the lucky ticket. "In the first place," said he, "I sent to San Francisco for a ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery. I received no answer to my letter, and so wrote again, requesting him to send another or refund my money. He sent the ticket, No. 58,298, for April 8th drawing—the lucky one—for it was only a little while before I received a dispatch that I had won a $5,000 prize. Well, I guess I felt about as any poor man does who suddenly comes into possession of money like that. I first turned hot and then cold." J. Boas cashed the check for the lucky man, who left the city for Modesto in high glee. Mr. Isaacs is a clothing store keeper in Modesto, and has seen some pretty hard struggles.—*San Francisco, Cal., Chronicle, April 29.*

PRETTY HARD ON WORMS.

RIDGWAY, S. C.

Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.—Gents: I have quite a demand for your "WORM KILLER." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a 'chow-chow' jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of Lagrange, N. C., says, "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine.

Enquire for the above and no other.
All first-class Drug Stores and General Dealers keep it.
March 5, 1884. 57-3m

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY

WILL CURE YOU

AND

FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	11½@12	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	9½@10½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@8½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11@12	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	9@10	North Carolina,	10a12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.25
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.10@1.20
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	12½@13	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8½
N. C. Fam.	$4.75@0.00	Granulated,	9@10
Wes. Fam.	4.75@6.50	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	85@00	WOOL—	18@00
Oats,	60@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	1.50@00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	.	Apple Brandy,	3.00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.00
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	27@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	90@2 75.

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

DEALERS IN

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	11@0
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, May 26—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 23½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1.05 for Strained and 1.10 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.75 for Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—⅟ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

A REGULAR

MONTHLY meeting of the Union Home and Hospital will be held Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, June 5, 1884.
MISS P. H. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.
May 29, 1884. It

STEEL SWEEPS; SHOVELS; SCOOTERS; BULL TONGUES; HALF-TURN SHOVELS, &c., &c.
H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Belmont Theatre Comique.

The Unrivalled B. B. B's will appear at this delightful Temple of the Muses to-morrow evening, May 30th, at 8 o'clock. No charge for admittance. Magnificent Chromo given to every visiter.
May 29, 1884. 1t

Country Merchants

WILL do well to ship their COUNTRY PRODUCE to us. We gimrantee as high a price for it as can be obtained. We will fill your orders promptly and at as low figures as any firm in the city. Give us a trial.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 29, 1884. 69tf

JUST IN TIME!

Opened at George Brandt's

2,000 PAIRS

Ladies', Misses', Children's and Infant's Slippers; Opera Ties; Elite Ties; Windsor Ties; Langtry Ties; Daisy Ties; Broadway Ties; Newport Ties, etc., etc.; from 50 cents up.

Gent's Patent Leather Ties; French Calf handsewed Strap Ties; Goat Opera Ties; Prince Alberts and French Kid Common Sense Ties.

Just received one case of the justly celebrated

PIVOT CORSETS,

Elastic Laces, extra. The greatest comfort ever invented. Customers having left orders for the Pivot Corset will have the kindness to send for them and take them away.

Please call at

GEO. BRANDT'S

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,

NOS. 24, 26, 28 and 30,

HAY ST., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 22, 1884 68tf

Clipper! Clipper! Clipper!

EVERY PLOW guaranteed or money refunded. The best Plow that has yet been sold in this market. Call and examine the plows and various attachments that we have. The universal opinion as to their merit is: "If you haven't got one buy one and you will say it's the best Plow you have ever stuck in the ground."
We mean business. H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

A Rare Chance.

A FEW fine and pure bred "RED IRISH SETTERS," from the handsomest and best field stock in the world. Address
LOCK BOX, 86,
Greensboro, N. C.
May 22, 1884. 68tf

STRAP AND T HINGES;
BLIND do.
BUTT do.
HOOK AND EYE do.
H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

VICHY WATER.

ASK ALMOST ANY DEALER IN MINERAL waters, in the larger cities, which water is most salable, and he will answer "Vichy," the celebrated Alkaline Water.

The following, with reference to it, is from a work on Mineral Waters. "Agreeable and serviceable in cases of indigestion, congestion of the liver, gravel, gout, rheumatism, &c."

On draught at Drug Store of
H. R. HORNE.
May 22, 1884. 68-tf

MOLASSES, SYRUPS and SUGAR; Laguyra, Java and Rio Coffees,
For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.,

1884-'85.

The next session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.
For Catalogues apply to the CLERK OF THE FACULTY.
May 22, 1884. 68-3mpd

RIM KNOB LOCKS, by retail or wholesale, at
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

IT HAS NO EQUAL!

MY ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS

Is far greater than ever, and
WILL BE SOLD 15 PER CENT BELOW LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Also, Velvet Carpet 30 Inches Wide, Heavy 3-ply Carpet 36 Inches Wide, Oil Carpeting 108 Inches Wide, 4-4 Bleaching and 12-4 Sheeting of the best brands; 8-4 a 72 inch Bedticking, &c., at
S. BRANDT'S.

Ladies' Shoes of the Best Quality, at S. BRANDT'S.

THE BEST STYLES OF
SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING,
FOR GENTLEMEN,
From the "Excelsior Clothing Company," of Boston. Also, Youths' and School-boys' Suits, at
S. BRANDT'S.
May 22, 1884. 68-3t

BORING MACHINES,
AUGERS and GIMLETS,
At H. H. H.

Meeting of Magistrates!

THE MAGISTRATES OF CUMBERLAND are notified to assemble at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June, 2d day, (as required by law) at 10 o'clock, for the transaction of important public business.
DUNCAN SHAW, Chairman.
May 22, 1884. 68-2t

GAMBRIL'S PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE FLOUR, kept constantly by us.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE HEREWITH TO ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the nominating Convention. Appreciating the high responsibility of the position in question, I pledge myself, should I be honored with the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to devote my best services to the faithful performance of its duties.
J. B. SMITH.
May 22, 1884. 64-tf

CHISELS, SCREWS, HAND SAWS, &c. H. H. H.

LAWRENCE & MALLETT,

FRUIT AND PRODUCE,
Commission Merchants,
22 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Refer to Murchison & Co., New York; North River Bank, New York; J. A. Guion, Cashier, National Bank, New Berne, N. C.
Consignments of Fruit, Berries and Vegetables solicited. Remittances made day of sale.
May 15, 1884. 67-1m

Established 50 Years.

GOLDEN YEAR

ESTABLISHED FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

WARREN, PRIOR & SON'S

THE JEWELERS.

GOLDEN YEAR

REAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' SATCHELS AND POCKET BOOKS, at PRIOR'S.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, At PRIOR'S,

INVITE ORDERS FOR THE BEST SILVER PLATED KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTERS, &c., SOLID SILVER FORKS, SPOONS, CUPS, BUTTER KNIVES, &c.

The largest line of CLOCKS, at PRIOR'S.
Spectacles that will improve your sight at PRIOR'S.
PRIORS
Engagement and Wedding Rings, at PRIOR'S.
Casters and the largest line of Solid & Silver Plated Ware, at PRIOR'S.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1884. 65tf

AT DYE'S

YOU CAN FIND THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods
IN THE STATE.

Hats, Bonnets, Neckwear, Corsets, Gloves, Fichus, Collaretts, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Chemises, Night Gowns, Shirts, Hosiery, Hair Goods, Plated, Gilt and Jet Jewelry, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Veils—all kinds, Fans, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Canvas, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK CHEAP FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.
E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54t

McNEILL'S

MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

PEMBERTON'S.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from his SECOND visit to the Northern Markets, and is NOW RECEIVING a beautiful line of New Style

Dress Goods!

Some very handsome.
New Style
WHITE and FANCY EMBROIDERED DRESSES, WITH TRIMMINGS ALL COMPLETE.

A great variety of beautiful

Spring and Summer Silks

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Embroideries and Laces

IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLETTES AND PARASOLS,

in all shades.

Call early and see the New Novelties of the season. These Goods were bought since the great DECLINE IN PRICES, and will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Come and see us!
J. A. PEMBERTON.
May 15, 1884. 68tf

For Sale or Rent.

FOR a short time, I offer my DWELLING situated on Gillespie Street, 250 yards from Market House, fronting Capt. A. B. Williams's, and lot containing about an acre, being 120 feet front by 365 feet deep—the house containing 7 rooms including dining room and kitchen—with stables, wood house and other out houses. Healthy location and good neighborhood. I have also 70 feet front, same depth, adjoining, which will be added if a larger lot is desired.
Call on or address Mr. W. W. COLE—or
J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
May 15, 1884. 67-3t

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY.

ALL kinds of bedding plants, Coleus, Geraniums, &c., at 10 cents each or $8.00 per 100. All kinds of Greenhouse Plants very cheap and in best possible condition.
Call and see or send orders to
J. M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.
May 15, 1884 67-1y

COTTON SEED.

A FEW HUNDRED BUSHELS OF SOUND COTTON SEED in store for sale for replanting.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 22, 1884. 68-2t

JUST RECEIVED!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

1 HOGSHEAD GUINNESS'S BROWN STOUT.
20,000 CIGARS.
A Lot of High and Low Grades TOBACCO.
W. J. McDONALD, JR.,
Green Street.
May 7, 1884. 66tf

B. I. HOWZE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SANFORD, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Moore and Chatham Counties, and to collections and other pertinent business.
May 15, 1884. 67-6t

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mills a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

Primary and preparatory classes receive faithful and careful training. French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed. The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.
April 30, 1884. 65-6m

An Afterthought.

'Twas in the garden chatting
Amid the mignonette,—
She with her snowy tatting,
I with my cigarette
I still can see her fingers
Flit softly in and out;
With rapture memory lingers
To view her lips a-pout.

A happy sunbeam glancing
Upon a wayward curl
Set every pulse to dancing,
And turned my brain a-whirl;
And when she looked up shyly,
I could not help, you see,
But stoop and kiss her slyly
Behind the apple tree.

Strange that some mote forever
Should mar the rays of bliss!
Though conscious I had never
Yet won so sweet a kiss,
Alas! the act of plunder
So gracefully she bore,
I could not choose but wonder,
Had she been kissed before?

—*S. M. Peck, in the Century.*

The Late Charles O'Conor.

It was a marked feature of the character of Mr. Charles O'Conor,—[whose death on the 12th inst., at his residence in Nantucket, was announced in the OBSERVER two weeks ago]—that he possessed, in a degree nowadays unusual, the disposition to exert himself without hope of selfish advantage in the defense of sound principles in the administration of public affairs. Though not at any time an office-seeker, nor at any time elected to public office, he was, nevertheless, always interested and prominent in every movement looking to the wholesome development of American institutions. At the date of his birth, over eighty years ago, democracy had not fully displaced the semi-aristocratic customs of the ante-revolutionary period. Most of the actors in the drama of the revolution were still on the stage, and maintained to a large extent the political as well as the social usages of colonial times. Even after Mr. O'Conor had reached manhood many of the worthies of a vanishing era still filled the public eye and gave tone to public life. The radical popularization of State constitutions and of the manners of individuals in high station, in which Americanism first found decided expression, came later, and, in the movement which brought this state of things about Mr. O'Conor was a thoroughly sympathetic participant. But no one was a more bitter opponent than he of "bosses" and other by-products of republican government. He retained to the last the elevated conception of the duties and responsibilities of men in public life which he had imbibed from the fathers of democracy in his early youth. The cynical devotion to self and the main chance which characterizes the politician of to-day was utterly distasteful to a man of Mr. O'Conor's old-fashioned political morality. In his mind to be a statesman and at the same time a politician was not necessarily an impracticable feat. Though his chief title to distinction will be found perhaps in his large legal attainments, and in the historical importance of several of the cases in which he was engaged, he is nevertheless destined to occupy a not inconsiderable place in the political annals of the country by reason of the capital service rendered by him in 1873 in securing, in connection with Mr. Tilden, the overthrow of Boss Tweed and his ring. To that work he devoted himself with unsparing zeal, and to his overexertion in that laborious case his severe illness in 1875, which came near ending his life, was said to be attributable. In many particulars of his life and character the distinguished jurist can be taken as a model by the young men now entering upon life.

Charles O'Conor was born in New York in 1804. He was descended from an old and distinguished family living for generations in the province of Connaught, Ireland—the direct descendants of those kings or princes of Connaught who were the last Milesian monarchs of Ireland. The O'Conor Don, lately a member of the British Parliament for the county of Roscommon, is the present nearest representative of the family. Thos. O'Conor, his father, a man of ardent character and enthusiastic devotion to his country and liberty, in that famous rebellion against royal oppression which in 1798 shook Ireland to its centre, took a bold and prominent part. It was only his youth that saved him from the fate of that apostle of Irish liberty, Robert Emmet. Chas. O'Conor's father came to this country in about 1800. The loss of a handsome property shortly after his arrival in this country prevented his son's receiving a liberal education, and at a comparatively early age he began the study of law, and in 1824 was admitted to the bar. His first reported argument was in the case of Divver vs. McLauchlin, in the Supreme Court, in 1849. His chief cases were the slave Jack case, the Lispenard will case, the Forrest divorce case, the Mason will case, the Lemmon slave case and the Parrish will case. He was also employed in the suits connected with the Jumel estate, and many other important cases, some of which involved millions of dollars. He was prominent in prosecuting the "ring cases" against the municipal officers of New York in 1873. A zealous democrat, he was repeatedly urged to accept nominations to the highest offices, but persistently declined. He consented to serve for fifteen months as United States district attorney for New York under President Pierce, and was a member of the New York State constitutional conventions of 1846 and 1864. He was nominated for the presidency by the labor reform convention in Philadelphia, August 22, 1872, and by the straightout democrats in Louisville, Ky., September 3. He declined both nominations, but in the subsequent election received 29,489 votes.

Mr. O'Conor never had much to do with practical politics. He was a democrat all his life. In his early days he twice ran for assistant alderman of the sixth ward, but was defeated both times—defeats to which in no small measure may doubtless be attributed his subsequent success in life. In the hard and soft shell times he was placed on the hard ticket as a candidate for lieutenant-governor, and defeated of course. At the time of the United States Bank he took the part of the conservatives and opposed the extreme views of the democracy in relation to our finances, and sided with Senator Rives, of Virginia, and Senator Talmadge, of New York, the leaders then of the conservative party. In 1850 when Webster and Clay and Cass united for the peace of the country, he then became an advocate of their pacificatory measures. His stand in the last war is well known. He was opposed to the war and took extreme constitutional views. He was firm throughout—firm in his published letters and speeches and firm in his becoming one of the bondsmen of Mr. Davis and in voluntary proffer of his professional services in his behalf.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckman, the eminent counsel who was associated with Mr. O'Conor in the prosecution of the ring suits in New York, said of Mr. O'Conor in 1875: "Mr. O'Conor belonged to a race of lawyers and patriots who are now, unhappily, very scarce. The self-sacrifice of Mr. O'Conor in the interests of New York city will hardly ever be fully appreciated. He did extraordinary work in behalf of a community that waked and went to sleep without ever thinking of the powerful intellect working in the dismal reaches of the night for a way of restraining the wholesale plunder of the Tammany ring. About the fall of 1870 Gov. Hoffman gave such instructions to the Attorney General as resulted in calling on Mr. O'Conor to institute such proceedings as he deemed best against those charged with robbery of the city treasury. Mr. O'Conor had already been in consultation with Mr. Tilden. The result was that a bureau, consisting of Mr. O'Conor, Mr. W. E. Evarts, Judge Emmott and myself, was organized for the prosecution of such legal remedies as were thought advisable. Suits were then begun against Tweed, Ingersoll, Fields and Connolly, and were prosecuted with varying success until the final decision of the Court of Appeals in the Ingersoll case that such suits could not be maintained in the name of the people. After that Mr. O'Conor was very active in procuring legislation providing for the maintenance of such suits. Pursuant to that legislation the subsequent suits were instituted. In the conduct of these suits he developed the most absolute singleness of purpose, animated by the sole desire to effect a peaceful revolution and to remove the corruption, that for some years past has prevailed in the politics of New York, and to do whatever he might to give a purer and better government to the city. The object that he had in the prosecution of these suits was not all a business or a pecuniary one. He felt, indeed, very little interest in the question whether the city or county of New York should recover a few millions of the stolen money, but he felt that it was infinitely important for the well being of the community that official malversation should be sternly condemned and that the peculators should be deprived of the fruits of their crime."

Mr. O'Conor married the widow of L. H. McCracken, a New York merchant. She was a daughter of the late Francis A. Livingston, a distinguished lawyer of Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. Y. They had no children. He had a splendid residence at Fort Washington, where his accomplished wife dispensed a generous and courtly liberality. He was a Catholic; but his was a broad Chatholicism, opening the chambers of his soul to all creeds and classes of humanity. His charities were extensive, but in their unobtrusiveness in keeping with the unobtrusiveness of his life. In private life he was one of the most genial men imaginable. No lawyer of New York enjoyed such a splendid professional income, and yet there were none whose manners, and whose lives, in fact, were more simple and unostentatious. A few years ago he visited the old home of his ancestors, which was the only occasion of his ever leaving this country.—*Condensed from Baltimore Sun.*

THE LATE MR. BENJAMIN.—The London *Times* devotes two columns to a biography of Mr. Benjamin, eulogizing in the highest terms his courage and capacity, both in public life and at the bar. Other papers write in similar terms. Probably no American ever made a deeper impression in England. Certainly none was ever more respected and beloved. None certainly ever won, under the same circumstances, anything like equal distinction in the profession. The ablest lawyers admit that Mr. Benjamin, during the last years of his practice, had no rival in the highest courts.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* publishes an interesting interview with Mr. Jefferson Davis, in which that gentleman gives his estimate of the character of the dead statesman. Mr. Davis says: "Mr. Benjamin could not be called an orator, neither a debater, and yet he shed on every subject he discussed a light which answered the purpose and had the effect of both. In manners gentle and conciliatory, with a voice every tone of which was silvery, he was both persuasive and convincing. Notwithstanding the wide range of his knowledge, he was so gentle as always to be seeming to receive information, and perhaps none of his most familiar acquaintances can recall ever having seen him during social intercourse engaged in heated argument. Trained to the close investigation of the law, he found periods of relaxation during which his memory became a storehouse of poetry and fiction, and in times of darkest prospect and deepest depression would enliven his comrades by recitations from his favorite, Tennyson. The pride of Louisiana, the love of all true Confederates, the admiration of all Americans who rejoice in the glory of their countrymen must long keep green the memory of Judah P. Benjamin." Mr. Davis paid a warm tribute to Mr. Benjamin for the valuable services rendered in the Confederate cabinet.

"Spacially Jim."

I was mighty good-lookin' when I was young,
Peert an' black-eyed an' slim,
With fellers a-courtin' me Sunday nights,
'Spacially Jim.

The likeliest one of 'em all was he,
Chipper, an' han'som', an' trim,
But I tossed up my head an' made fun o' the crowd,
'Spacially Jim!

I said I hadn't no 'pinion o' men,
An' I wouldn't take stock in *him!*
But they kep' up a-comin' in spite o' my talk,
'Spacially Jim!

I got so tired o' havin' 'em round'
('Spacially Jim!)
I made up my mind I'd settle down
An' take up with him.

So we was married one Sunday in church,
'Twas crowded full to the brim;
'Twas the only way to git rid of 'em all,
'Spacially Jim.

—*B. M., in the Century.*

We regret to learn from the Charlotte *Democrat* that the mother of General John A Logan, of Illinois, was born in Mecklenburg.

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

The completion of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. to Greensboro has already begun to bear fruit, says the Jonesboro correspondent of the Carthage *Gazette*. Mr. G. S. Cole sold, some days ago, one million feet of lumber to one party in Greensboro to be shipped per the new road.

Mr. Wm. H. Wetmore, of Raleigh, N. C., says the Salisbury *Watchman*, has patented an improved system for making boots and shoes, by which the work is cheapened, and the boots made more comfortable to the wearer and more durable. These are important points gained, and will no doubt become generally adopted by manufacturers.

Mr. Edwin M. Holt, father of Col. Thos. and others, says the Pittsboro *Home*, died at his home in Alamance county on the 15th in his 78th year. He and his sons own seven cotton factories in the State and he was the first to manufacture plaids South of the Potomac. He will be missed at the Catawba Springs where he has spent so many summers.

We regret to learn from the Salisbury *Watchman* that Wm. G. McNeely, Esq., proprietor of the McNeely Hotel, of Salisbury, had a stroke of paralysis, Sunday the 18th, by which he was rendered speechless for two or three days, though all the while conscious of what was going on around him. At the present writing he is able to speak; and his physician and friends look forward to his recovery, though they expect it will be slow.

Last week, says the Pittsboro *Home*, was the first time we had seen Ore Hill since the railway had been constructed to the point. We were agreeably surprised to see such a favorable site for a village. The pine trees had been cut down, revealing less declivity on all sides than we supposed existed.

There has been a wonderful transformation at the place since we saw it last. Instead of hill sides of old field covered with pine forest, a railway, a telegraph line, three store houses, and an eating saloon, a depot, a section house, a handsome dwelling and other buildings have supervened. And other buildings are in contemplation.

A spirit of enterprise pervades the inhabitants and a feeling of satisfaction the hearts of the business men at the success they have so far achieved.

The Courts.

The lessening of the number of circuit judges and the cutting down of the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court was, no doubt, a well meant effort of economy. The result, however, has proved that however well meant it has been a very expensive piece of economy.

The clogging of the Circuit Court dockets, the hasty trials, the delay of important suits, and all the complications and evils that these give rise to, our lawyers and our litigants know to their sorrow. The judges are overworked, the courts are overcrowded. All classes of people who have any business with the courts, or whose lives, character or prosperity are involved, from judges to jurors, have made complaint mildly or emphatically against the present system. The evidence therefore is overwhelming that the work of the courts should be better distributed.

Concerning the Supreme Court, whatever is said should be said with proper deference. But with all deference be it said that the Supreme Court is so burdened with work and withal so ill-paid that the distinguished jurists who render decisions can do justice neither to themselves nor to the great questions which they have to consider. Almost every lawyer in the State who comes up to the Supreme Court discovers that sometimes the court has to overrule its own decisions. This is becoming cause of frequent complaint, and of endless confusion in our law.

The time has been in the history of North Carolina jurisprudence when the decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina were quoted as authorities in the courts of Great Britain. Indeed the greatest and perhaps the most enduring intellectual work ever done by North Carolinians is the work done by our distinguished jurists. Ruffin and his compeers made our laws known and made themselves authorities in circles of thought and learning that never so much as heard of our most distinguished politicians, to say nothing of those distinguished statesmen whose wise economy is crippling the source at once of our greatest safety and of our greatest glory.

The *Chronicle* has not been venturesome nor meddlesome to suggest to politicians nor to other people the remedies for all evils. It begs leave now, however, to venture one suggestion to the Democratic leaders of opinion, and that suggestion is to repent speedily as possible of that particular sin of economy which continues to cripple justice. The judges of the Supreme Court of course do not speak out—except indeed in one way: when they find that human life and human endurance are not capable of the labor laid upon them, they retire from a position exalted enough to satisfy the ambition of any man. If this is not plain speaking, pray, what could be plain? If this does not mean the necessity of higher salaries, and of different distribution of work, pray, how could they express that necessity?

So delicate is the subject that the lawyers themselves hesitate to be outspoken for fear of misinterpretation, and so this great evil of economy continues under such strange protest that, strong as it is, it is not often heard.

It is not a question of partisan politics, but the Democratic party working always for the well-being of North Carolina rather than for mere partisan triumphs will soon have an opportunity to remedy this evil with one stroke of the pen. Let it incorporate into its State platform a clear statement of the necessity for a change, and, an endorsement of that necessity and the change will in the proper time and in the proper way be made.—*Ral. Chronicle.*

GENERAL EARLY ON MATTERS IN GENERAL.—An Atlanta dispatch of last Thursday to the New York *Times* says:

Gen. Jubal Early, who is in the city, is receiving much attention from ex-Confederates. When asked about the proposed Soldiers' Home at Richmond, he said: "It may be a good thing in the eyes of some, but I do not think it is. I don't like the idea of this sort of charity coming from the North. If I could take it away from them by force and as reprisal I would do it, but to take it as alms, I don't believe any honest Confederate soldier will do it. Besides, the best people of Richmond have nothing to do with this movement."

As to Mahoneism, Gen. Early said: "In Virginia we begin to feel that we are safe, and Democrats will henceforth control our affairs. I don't think Mahone can again rally his followers. His power is gone, and I do not anticipate any further trouble from him, and he has no legitimate successor who needs to be dreaded."

"How will Virginia stand in the Democratic National Convention?"

"Some of our delegates are Bayard men, and Bayard has a strong following among the Democrats of Virginia. I should like to see him nominated."

"Do you think he is the most available man we have?"

"I do. I do not understand this apparent uprising for the old ticket. The time to have made that issue was in 1880 and we voluntarily abandoned it. Now we must go before the country on new issues, or issues of practical importance to the people. Bayard is a representative of pure statesmanship, of honest administration, and of sound business principles. I believe he is as strong in New York as Tilden would be now, and I think if nominated he would be elected easily and with a decisive majority. Still, if Tilden is nominated he will be elected. I prefer, however, the younger man."

As to Longstreet's proposed white man's party Gen. Early said: "I thought that was a queer proceeding for Longstreet. I had never before heard of him as a Whig. I thought it was a shrewd attempt on his part to draw away from the Democratic Party enough old line Whigs to make a party that would once more make the negro vote a power in Georgia. I am glad to know that there is no prospect of succeeding in that direction. Every instinct of a genuine old line Whig is contrary to such condition. In Virginia they were men who brought about the downfall of Mahone. They stood firm while the old line Democrats in many localities went with Mahone to escape taxation and payment of the debt." Gen. Early thinks the South is in an excellent condition, and that she has a glorious future before her in agricultural developments and industrial pursuits. He believes that our manufacturing industries will increase until the bulk of our raw material will be manufactured at home and the profits go to the enrichment of those who are entitled to them.

THE PRELIMINARY ADVANTAGE.—The Washington correspondents, says the New York *World*, are speculating on the preliminary organization of the Chicago Convention. Some of them have nosed out a plot on Mr. Blaine's part to get all the delegates who are not out and out for Arthur to agree to a preliminary organization which, without being in any other particular candidate's interest, will admit the Southern anti-Arthur delegations from Virginia, Georgia and probably Kentucky.

This is a wild rumor. Mr. Blaine is the strongest candidate before the Convention. The friends of Edmunds, Logan, Sherman or any other minority aspirant who may dream of success know that their only hope lies in so dividing the majority as to create a deadlock between the two leading candidates. It is not likely that they would voluntarily add to Blaine's strength, who is probably already strong enough to do without their aid.

The truth is that Mr Blaine has the best prospect of controlling the preliminary organization at Chicago by his own strength. The Chairman and Secretary of the Republican National Committee are both Blaine men, and a majority of its members is believed to be in his favor. This will give him the "inside track" in the preliminary organization without any such combination as the Washington correspondent suggests. The National Committee can refuse recognition to any Southern delegation whose seats are contested, and this would leave Mr. Blaine's friends with a clear majority to decide the contests.

But this is idle speculation. The chances are that the Southern delegations, when they discover that Blaine is the coming man, will turn over to his side and nominate him on the first ballot.

TAXES AND EXPENSES.—There is nothing in the philosophy of protection Democrats that we understand, but there is one thing in particular that puzzles us. They insist that the coming campaign should be made not on the tariff issue but on the question of reform. Reduce expenses, reform the Government, &c., they say, which is all very well, but what we fail in particular to understand is this: If the people's taxes are not to be reduced what is the use of reducing expenses? There is no necessity for economy in the administration of the government if there is to be no curtailment of taxation. If the tax-gatherer is to be allowed to continue his bold upon the throat of the citizen, the money which he collects had as well be spent as to accumulate in the treasury. The people have already been taxed so much more than was necessary that Congress is now voting their money back to them for school purposes. We suppose our protectionist friends want taxes kept up, expenses reduced and the surplus increased so that there may be the more money to divide out among the people when the next division takes place. If this is not what they are after then what is it? Our plan would be to reduce taxes and expenses too. We see no sense in reducing the expenses and letting the taxes go on. If more is being raised than is necessary, cut some of it off. Do not collect it and then vote it back to those who pay it and those who don't pay it. Let it stay in the pockets of the people in the first place. After knocking a man down and robbing him it is no doubt very clever to offer to give him his money back if he will take it and educate his children with it, but it would be cleverer still not to rob him at all, for he may know how to use his money more judiciously than the robber can tell him. The children may need education but they may need shoes and blankets still more, and education is not worth much to a child whose feet are cold or whose stomach, it may be, is empty.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Postal telegraph bill will be favorably reported in the Senate.

COX'S

Cotton Planter.

The Best Cotton Planter SOLD!

I HAVE the Agency for this PLANTER in this market, and offer it at

Factory Prices.

Every PLANTER guaranteed to please or money refunded.

Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.

April 9, 1884. 61tf

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

L. S. L.

Capital Prize. $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *Never scale or postpone.* Look at the following Distributions:

169th Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, June 17, 1884.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000	25,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	200	20,000
200 "	100	20,000
500 "	100	50,000
1,000 "	50	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$300	$30,000
100 " "	200	20,000
100 " "	75	7,500
2,679 Prizes amounting to		$767,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense), to

N. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.

or N. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

May 15, 1884. 67-3t

FOR SALE.

MY River place in Flea Hill Township about four miles from Fayetteville, containing 463 acres. 200 acres cleared and in cultivation; 200 acres wood land; 63 acres uncleared swamp land Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers and on favorable terms. Apply to me or to N. W. RAY. J. M. SMITH, of Eutaw.

March 26, 1884. 60-3m

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884.

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Gauges and Valves all sizes.

Gauge Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

STILLS AND STOVES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity,

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.

Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 33tf

W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.

W. OVERBY & SON,
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Saddle & Harness Manufacturers,

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed nights after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 125th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 15, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. F. ERAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

McLEAN & ROBINSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.

June 1, 1883. 16 1y

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

HERRING'S SAFES.

"Tried and Proven Trustworthy."

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safe's.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.

Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Inks, &c.

Autograph and Photograph Albums.

Blank Books.

Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.

Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, fine Pictories, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

Nov 8, 1883 40tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
65 AND 67 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8f

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Ride and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1883 41 1y